

DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW SPECIES OF *CARABIDAE*
FROM SUMATRA

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D^r Gestro of the Genoa Civic Museum has been good enough to send me for examination the valuable collections formed by D^r O. Beccari about 1878, and by D^r E. Modigliani in 1890-1 in the island of Sumatra. Most of the species are already well known, but I describe below 15 new ones, together with one new genus. All the type specimens are in the Genoa Civic Museum, but at least one cotype is in each instance in my collection. As will be seen, a few examples from the Genoa Museum have at some time found their way elsewhere, some *via* the Kraatz collection to the Deutsches Entomologisches Museum, and some *via* the Dohrn collection to the Stettin Museum. I have also in the case of one species found examples from the Malay States in the collection of the F. M. S. Museum at Kuala Lumpur.

***Chydaeus gestroi* sp. n.**

Length: 11 - 12,5 mm.

Black, shiny (♂ ♀): joints 2 to 11 of antennae and tarsi brown, palpi ferruginous.

Head wide, convex, smooth, neck swollen, clypeal suture deep, punctiform at each side and vaguely bifurcating, a faint line running a little forward to base of antennae and another, some times obsolete, towards eye, clypeus faintly emarginate; bordered, eyes flat, genae very oblique, antennae reaching basal third of prothorax. *Prothorax* convex, cordate, a fourth wider than head and rather more than a half wider than long, front angles fairly sharp and somewhat projecting, sides bordered and strongly rounded, sinuate just before base, a seta a little before middle, hind angles right and very sharp; median line rather fine, hardly extending beyond the transverse impressions, which, like the basal foveae, are moderately deep, subrugose, and with

vague indications of puncturation, some vague minute punctures in the lateral channels, surface otherwise smooth. *Elytra* convex, ovate, about a half wider than prothorax and as much longer than wide, shoulders square, a moderate emargination on each side at apex; striae fairly deep, impunctate, intervals moderately convex, no dorsal pores, surface smooth. Microsculpture of the elytra formed by very wide meshes, much finer on the prothorax, where the meshes are only twice as wide as long, isodiametric on the head. Underside practically smooth, prosternal process unbordered, setulose, metepisterna much longer than wide.

Extremely like large examples of *C. bedeli* Tchitch. The eyes are flatter and the genae slope even more gently to the neck; in the prothorax the front angles are sharper, but the hind angles are less sharp and do not project laterally, the sides of the base are less excavated and the surface almost impunctate; the elytra are similar; the metepisterna are smooth, and joints 2-3 of the ♂ protarsi less widely dilated.

Mount Singalang (*O. Beccari*), July 1878, 8 ex., viz. 4 ♂♂, and 1 ♀ in the Genoa Civic Museum, and 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ in the Stettin Museum.

This is a genus containing only mountain species, and of the three hitherto described two are found in the Himalayas and one in the hills of Luzon.

Abacetus tetraspilus sp. n.

Length: 5.5-6 mm.

Piceous, shiny: joint 1 of antennae and legs flavous, rest of antennae, palpi, a shoulder and apical spot on each elytron, and apex of venter ferruginous.

Head convex, smooth, eyes moderately prominent, sides in front of them bordered, frontal foveae deep, shallower behind, where they curve sharply to eyes, antennae reaching basal fourth of elytra. *Prothorax* convex, cordate, not quite a half wider than head, rather more than a third wider than long, base gently arcuate, sides bisetose, finely bordered, rather narrowly reflexed, strongly rounded, and barely sinuate before the hind angles, which are very sharp, though slightly obtuse; median line and transverse impressions all fairly deep, basal foveae short but moderately deep, converging slightly in front, base bordered

between them and angles, surface impunctate, a little uneven between the foveae. *Elytra* convex, a half wider than prothorax, a little more than a third longer than wide, shoulders square, sides parallel, apex rather pointed; striae deep, impunctate, 2 arising in an umbilicate pore; intervals very convex, 3 with a pore, adjoining stria 2, placed rather behind middle, surface smooth. Microsculpture of prothorax and elytra formed by very wide meshes, head with isodiametric meshes. Underside smooth; prosternal process bordered, metepisterna elongate, joint 1 of metatarsi with a vague external sulcus, joint 5 in all tarsi glabrous beneath.

Very near the Himalayan *A. quadrinotatus* Chaud., similar in size, form, and coloration, though a little less convex. Head with deeper frontal foveae and rather flatter eyes; prothorax with deeper transverse impressions, hind angles slightly obtuse, not projecting laterally, the space between the basal foveae impunctate; elytra with rather deeper striae and more convex intervals, the front spot on the shoulder instead of a little behind it.

Ajer Mantcior (*O. Beccari*), August 1878, 3 ex.

***Perigona serica* sp. n.**

Length: 4-4,5 mm.

Black, upper surface more or less sericeous and iridescent, underside piceous: palpi, antennae, and legs ferruginous, suture (but not the interval) sometimes vaguely red.

Head convex, smooth, frontal foveae shallow, diverging behind and bounded outwardly by a slight carina, eyes only moderately prominent, antennae moniliform, reaching base of prothorax, mentum with a long sharp tooth in the sinus. *Prothorax* convex, quadrate, a fourth wider than head and a fifth wider than long, only slightly contracted behind, so that the base, which is arcuate, is wider than the apex, sides bisetose, narrowly bordered, gently rounded in front and with only a suggestion of sinuation before base, hind angles obtuse and somewhat rounded, but not reflexed; median line and front transverse impression both slight, basal foveae shallow, diverging strongly in front, so as to leave a flattened triangular area round the angles, surface smooth. *Elytra* moderately convex, a little less

than three fourths wider than prothorax, and a little less than a third longer than wide, shoulders square, sides nearly parallel, apex vaguely obliquely truncate; stria 1 moderately impressed close to base, very lightly behind, finely punctate, 2 clearly visible and punctate, 3 to 5 just traceable, 3 minute dorsal pores, at a fourth, three fifths, and near apex respectively, surface smooth. Microsculpture invisible on elytra ($\times 80$), that of prothorax formed by fine transverse lines, that of head formed by isodiametric meshes, at least on vertex; the whole surface is also microscopically punctate. Venter setulose.

The species seems more nearly allied to those described from New Guinea, none of them known to me in nature, than to those of India or Burma. It is evidently near to *P. subcyanescens* Putz., in which species, however, the basal foveae of the prothorax are «linear» and striae 1 to 4 of the elytra are «distinct».

Si-Rambé (*E. Modigliani*), Dec. 1890 - March 1891, 10 ex.

In my «Key to the Sumatran species of *Perigona*» (Tijds. v. Ent. LXXII, 1929, p. 326) the species will come alongside *P. jacobsoni* and *P. erythroma*.

***Dirotus reflexus* sp. n.**

Length: 9,5 - 10,5 mm.

Black, very faintly iridescent: buccal organs, antennae, tibiae, and tarsi rufous.

Head convex, strongly contracted behind, neck unconstricted, frontal foveae small and rounded, sometimes obsolete, eyes flat, antennae stout, reaching basal fourth of elytra. *Prothorax* convex, subcordate, a third wider than head and a fourth wider than long, sides of base a little oblique, front angles projecting forwards, somewhat rounded, sides finely bordered, explanate, rounded in front, then straight to the base, a very faint sinuation close to the angle, no lateral setae, hind angles obtuse but sharp, and slightly reflexed; median line fine, transverse impressions and basal foveae all rather faint, surface with some faint cross striation, basal area finely longitudinally striate. *Elytra* convex, subovate, two thirds wider than prothorax, and nearly as much longer than wide, shoulders rather square; striae uniformly deep, impunctate, striole fairly long, between 1 and

suture, 1 and 2 arising in a small umbilicate pore; intervals rather flat, 5 with three small pores, the front one towards base, adjoining stria 3, the other two towards apex, adjoining stria 2. Microsculpture of prothorax and elytra consisting in very fine transverse lines, hardly forming meshes, that on the head formed by isodiametric meshes. Metepisterna half as long again as wide, last ventral segment ♂ with 2, ♀ with a row of marginal setae on each side.

Most nearly allied to the Burmese *D. feae* Bates. The head is similar, but the prothorax is very different, with its explanate sides and the practical absence of sinuation before the hind angles; the elytra are rather longer and less iridescent.

Si-Rambé (*E. Modigliani*), Dec. 1890 to March 1891, 4 ex.

For the generic characters see Bates, under *Pirantillus* (Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. XXVII, 1889, p. 108), and myself, under *Dirotus subiridescens* Macl. (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1919, p. 145).

Colpodes nigellus sp. n.

Length: 14,5 - 16 mm. Width: 4,75 - 5,25 mm.

Black: palpi, joints 1 to 3 of antennae (rest brown), and tarsi piceous.

Head convex, neck slightly constricted, eyes large and prominent, frontal foveae very shallow, uneven, antennae long and filiform, reaching basal fourth of elytra, mentum with a short, but fairly sharp tooth in the sinus, surface smooth. *Prothorax* convex, cordate, a fourth wider than head, as long as wide, base truncate, its sides a little oblique close to angles, rather wider than apex, which is slightly emarginate and bordered, front angles moderately rounded, sides bisetose, rather widely reflexed, but not bordered, moderately rounded in front and sinuate at about a fifth from base, hind angles reflexed, sharp though slightly obtuse; both transverse impressions deep, the median line between them rather shallow, basal foveae long and deep, diverging at both extremities, surface impunctate, vaguely transversely striate. *Elytra* somewhat flat and narrow, two thirds wider than prothorax and twice as long as wide, shoulders square, sides nearly parallel, moderately emarginate behind, apex truncate behind the three inner intervals on each side, inner angle slightly, outer one more evidently dentate; striae moderately deep and

very finely crenulate, 5 deeper near base, 7 near apex, a fairly long scutellary striole, arising with 1 in an umbilicate pore; intervals rather flat, 3 with three well marked pores, surface smooth, faintly depressed at basal fourth. Microsculpture of head and elytra formed by isodiametric meshes, fine and very faint on the former, large and conspicuous on the latter; the meshes on the prothorax fine and moderately transverse. Underside impunctate, metepisterna twice as long as wide, last ventral segment ♂ with 1 marginal seta, ♀ with 2 setae on each side. Protibiae not outwardly sulcate; tarsal joint 4 bilobed and 5 glabrous beneath throughout, meso- and metatarsal joints bisulcate.

A little darker and smaller than the Japanese *C. limodromoides* Bates. The head is similar apart from the very shallow frontal foveae; in the prothorax the sides are more strongly sinuate before base, and the impressions on the surface are deeper; the elytra are shorter, more widely truncate at apex, the angles of the truncature more evidently dentate.

Mount Singalang (*O. Beccari*), July 1876, 3 ex. Selangor: Kuala Lumpur, Gombak Valley (*H. M. Pendlebury*), 20-X-1924 1 ex. Pahang: Cameron's Highland, Tanak Buta, 4500 ft. (*M. R. Henderson*), 13-I-1924, 1 ex. at light; Gunong Benom, 6000 ft. (*I. H. N. Evans*), 6-VIII-1923, 1 ex. at light; Gunong Tahan Padang, 5500 ft. (*H. M. Pendlebury*), 3-I-1923, 1 ex.

This is evidently a mountain species. In the elytra of three of the specimens from the Malay States the outer angle of the apical truncature is more acutely dentate than in the Sumatran examples. In the specimen from Kuala Lumpur, which I treat as a variety, the truncature is normal, but the colour of the upper surface is aeneous.

It is possible that this may prove to be *C. parallelus* Chaud., which is unknown to me in nature. The characters, however, appear to be a little different, and we are in doubt as to the size of Chaudoir's species, for in the Monograph the length is given as 7 mm., whereas in the Revision it is said to be 14 mm.

***Colpodes tetraglochis* sp. n.**

Length: 11,5 - 12 mm. Width: 4,25 - 4,5 mm.

Black, elytra and lateral margins of prothorax blue; palpi (apex lighter), antennae, and tarsi piceous.

Head rather small, convex, neck lightly constricted, eyes large and prominent, frontal foveae short and shallow, antennae reaching basal fourth of elytra, mentum with a short, but sharp tooth, surface smooth. *Prothorax* rather flat, subcordate, about a third wider than head and as much wider than long, base truncate, considerably wider than apex, front angles moderately rounded, sides finely bordered and slightly reflexed, a pore and seta at hind angle, none visible in front, rounded in front, nearly straight behind, with only a suggestion of sinuation, hind angles slightly obtuse, moderately sharp and reflexed; median line fine, all the impressions fairly deep, the basal foveae large, continued forwards as a vague sulcus, parallel with sides nearly to apex, a similar though vaguer second sulcus between it and margin, disk with some faint cross striation, lateral margin widely, finely, and irregularly punctate. *Elytra* rather flat, three fourths wider than prothorax and four fifths longer than wide, shoulders a little rounded, sides nearly parallel, fairly deeply emarginate behind, with a sharp tooth at the outer angle, a short sharp spine at apex; striae moderately and very clearly impressed, rather finely punctate, deeper near apex, 1 arising in a minute umbilicate pore; intervals rather flat, 7 convex and narrower near base, 3 with three inconspicuous pores, surface smooth, a faint depression on each near apex. Microsculpture of elytra distinct, formed by meshes about twice as wide as long; none on disk of either head or prothorax, though traces are visible at sides. Underside impunctate but uneven, metepisterna rather more than a half longer than wide, last ventral segment ♂ with 1 marginal seta, ♀ with 2 setae on each side. Protibiae not outwardly sulcate; tarsal joint 4 bilobed, the outer lobe shorter than the inner one in the protarsi, longer in the meso- and metatarsi, 5 glabrous beneath throughout, meso- and meta-tarsal joints bisulcate.

Resembling *C. saphyrinus* Chaud. and similarly coloured, though of a slightly green-blue rather than a violet-blue, the head and prothorax nearly black, and the size smaller. The head is much narrower, the sides of the prothorax are punctate, much less reflexed, nearly straight behind, with two vague lateral sulci on each side, the front pore and seta apparently missing, the elytra a little narrower, with parallel sides, the striae more

clearly punctate, and much deeper at apex, the apical armature similar, though a little less fine and sharp.

Si-Rambé, Dec. 1890 - March 1891, 1 ex. ♂ (type), and Balighe, Oct. 1890 - March 1891, 1 ex. ♀ (both *E. Modigliani*).

***Colpodes modiglianii* sp. n.**

Length: 10-11 mm. Width: 3,5 - 3,8 mm.

Black, elytra dull purple; palpi brown, antennae, legs, and venter more or less piceous.

Head convex, neck slightly constricted, eyes moderately prominent, genae sloping fairly sharply to neck, frontal foveae short and not very deep, sides with some faint striation, antennae reaching basal fourth of elytra, mentum with a short, but sharp tooth, surface smooth. *Prothorax* convex, cordate, slightly wider than head, about a fourth wider than long, base truncate, a little wider than apex, front angles rounded, sides bisetose, fairly widely reflexed, gently rounded in front and equally gently sinuate behind, the hind angles sharp, reflexed, and hardly more than right; median line fine, transverse impressions and basal foveae moderately deep, the last named extending far forwards parallel with sides, disk nearly smooth, sides and base dull, alutaceous. *Elytra* rather flat, three fourths wider than prothorax and about two thirds longer than wide, widest a little behind middle, moderately emarginate behind, the outer angle obtusely dentate, apex with a short spine; striae moderately impressed, impunctate; intervals nearly flat, 3 with three very small pores, 2 to 7 each with a median, auxiliary stria close to apex, 8 more or less excavated throughout, so that its margins are subcarinate, surface smooth (in one instance vaguely granulate), a slight depression on each side of disk towards apex. Microsculpture of elytra consisting in very fine, closely placed, transverse lines, hardly forming meshes; that of the prothorax coarser and forming very wide meshes on disk, the sides and base very finely granulate; that on head formed by isodiametric meshes. Underside impunctate, metepisterna about a half longer than wide, last ventral segment ♂ with 1 marginal seta, ♀ with two setae on each side. Protibiae not outwardly sulcate; tarsal joint 4 bilobed in protarsi, hardly more than emarginate in meso- and

metatarsi, 5 glabrous beneath throughout, meso- and metatarsal joints bisulcate.

I know of no described species nearly related to this one. The size and shape are approximately those of the Burmese *C. castaniventris* Bates, but the coloration is quite different, the prothorax is relatively longer, the apical emargination of the elytra is outwardly dentate, and the apex is mucronate. The marginal granulation of the prothorax and the auxiliary apical striae on the elytra are both unusual characters.

Lubu Selassi (*O. Beccari*), 1878, 1 ex.; Si-Rambé (*E. Modigliani*), Dec. 1890 to March 1891, 4 ex. Mount Dempo (*C. J. Brooks* - British Museum), 4000 feet, 1 ex. Two of the four examples from Si-Rambé are in the Deutsch. Ent. Museum, Berlin-Dahlem. One of the examples from Si-Rambé is a little larger than the other four specimens and interval 8 shows hardly any sign of excavation.

***Colpodes beccarii* sp. n.**

Length: 8,5 - 9 mm. Width: 3 - 3,4 mm.

Piceous, elytra dull purplish blue; palpi, antennae, and legs more or less flavous, venter light brown, margins of prothorax and elytra very dark brown.

Head convex, neck moderately constricted, eyes large and prominent, genae sloping sharply to neck, frontal foveae moderately deep, diverging behind, antennae reaching basal fourth of elytra, mentum with a fairly long, moderately sharp tooth, surface smooth *Prothorax* rather flat, cordate, a third wider than head, not quite a half wider than long, base truncate, with its sides a little oblique, rather wider than apex, front angles moderately rounded, sides bisetose, hardly bordered, reflexed, more widely behind, rounded in front, sinuate not far from base, hind angles reflexed, somewhat obtuse, though not much rounded; median line fine, all the impressions fairly deep, the basal foveae continued forward to middle parallel with sides, surface impunctate, sides and base somewhat alutaceous. *Elytra* rather flat, nearly a half wider than prothorax and fully two thirds longer than wide, shoulders square, sides nearly parallel, but faintly emarginate in front and widest behind middle, deeply emarginate on each side behind and with a small spine at apex;

striae impunctate, rather lightly impressed on disk, much deeper at sides and behind, 1 arising in a small umbilicate pore; intervals convex, especially at sides and behind, 7 narrower and subcostate near base, 3 with three very small pores, surface smooth, a depression on each side towards apex. Microsculpture of elytra consisting in very fine transverse lines, which form very wide meshes; that of prothorax indistinct, with some minute granulation within and near the hind angles; that of head isodiametric, but faint. Underside impunctate, metepisterna half as long again as wide, apical ventral segment ♂ with 1 marginal seta, ♀ with 2 setae on each side. Protibiae not outwardly sulcate; tarsal joint 4 bilobed (emarginate in the metatarsi), 5 glabrous beneath throughout, meso- and metatarsal joints lightly bisulcate.

In size and form not unlike *C. pleuralis* Jord., but the antennae and legs are pale, and the elytra purplish blue. The neck is a little more constricted, the surface of the prothorax impunctate, the elytra shorter, more deeply emarginate on each side behind, spinulose at apex, with a depression on the posterior instead of the anterior half.

Lubu Selassi (*O. Beccari*), 1878, 3 ex. In one of the examples the elytra seem partially deformed and have lost their bluish tinge.

Colpodes orinomus sp. nov.

Length: 12,5 - 13,5 mm. Width: 4,75 - 5 mm.

Black, elytra blue-black: palpi, antennae, and tarsi piceous.

Head convex, neck slightly constricted at sides, eyes rather flat, genae as long as eyes, sloping gently backwards, frontal foveae small, rounded, and rather shallow, antennae reaching basal fourth of elytra, mentum with a fairly long, sharp tooth, surface smooth. *Prothorax* convex, cordate, a third wider than head and as much wider than long, base truncate, hardly wider than apex, front angles projecting forwards and not much rounded, sides finely bordered, rather widely explanate, reflexed behind, without lateral setae, rounded in front, sinuate at a sixth from base, hind angles right, sharp, and somewhat reflexed; median line fine, all the other impressions fairly deep, the basal foveae diverging a little forwards, surface impunctate, the margins uneven, disk with some vague transverse striation. *Elytra* rather

flat, two thirds wider than prothorax, and as much longer than wide, shoulders rather square, sides nearly parallel, fairly deeply emarginate behind, a short stout spine at apex; striae moderately impressed, impunctate, deeper near apex, especially 7, scutellary striole fine, arising, with 1, in or close to an umbilicate pore; intervals rather flat, 3 with three rather small pores, surface smooth, without any special impressions. Microsculpture of elytra distinct and formed by meshes which on average are slightly transverse; that on the prothorax very fine and barely visible; none on the head. Underside impunctate, but uneven, metepisterna twice as long as wide, last ventral segment ♂ with 1 marginal seta, ♀ with 2 setae on each side. Prothorax not outwardly sulcate; tarsal joint 4 bilobed in protarsi, strongly emarginate and with the outer lobe produced in the meso- and metatarsi, 5 glabrous beneath throughout, meso- and metatarsal joints bisulcate.

In shape not unlike the Burmese *C. acroglyptus* Bates, though larger and bluer. Head with flatter eyes, prothorax without lateral setae, its sides more evidently explanate, elytra a little longer, more deeply emarginate near, and spinulose at apex.

Mount Singalang (*O. Beccari*), July 1878, 4 ex.

***Colpodes elegans* sp. n.**

Length: 9 - 11 mm. Width: 3,25 - 3,75 mm.

Black, underside and reflexed margins of prothorax and elytra piceous; palpi, antennae, and legs more or less ferruginous, sometimes flavous.

Head convex, neck slightly constricted, eyes rather flat, frontal foveae small, shallow, diverging behind, antennae very slender, reaching basal fourth of elytra, mentum with a sharp tooth on the sinus. *Prothorax* relatively large, convex, cordate, a half wider than head and a fourth wider than long, base with its sides a little oblique, hardly wider than apex, front angles projecting forwards and not much rounded, sides bisetose, rather widely reflexed, strongly rounded in front, sinuate at a sixth from base, hind angles reflexed, obtuse, and slightly rounded; median line very fine, all the impressions moderately deep, the basal foveae continued forward for some distance parallel with

sides, surface impunctate. *Elytra* rather flat, a half wider than prothorax and two thirds longer than wide, shoulders not much rounded, sides nearly parallel, only a faint emargination on each side behind, a small spine at apex; striae impunctate, moderately impressed on disk, deeper at sides and behind, 1 arising in a small umbilicate pore; intervals rather flat on disk, convex at sides and behind, 7 narrower near base, 3 with three small but evident pores, surface smooth, with a slight depression on each side towards apex. Microsculpture on the elytra formed by very wide meshes; that on the prothorax faint, the meshes moderately transverse, the area round the hind angles minutely granulate; that on head faint and isodiametric. Underside impunctate, metepisterna a half longer than wide, last ventral segment ♂ with 1 marginal seta, ♀ with 2 setae on each side. Legs slender, protibiae not outwardly sulcate; tarsi very slender, joint 4 only slightly bilobed in meso- and metatarsi, 5 glabrous beneath throughout, meso- and metatarsal joints bisulcate.

I know of no nearly allied species, but the coloration, flat eyes, large prothorax, with widely reflexed margins, and parallel-sided elytra, spinulose at apex, should render it fairly easy to identify.

Mount Singalang (*O. Beccari*), July 1878, 3 ex.; Si-Rambé (*E. Modigliani*), Dec. 1890 - March 1891, 6 ex. One of the examples from Si-Rambé is in the Deutsch. Ent. Museum.

Auchmerus gen. n.

Head with moderately prominent eyes, reaching buccal fissure, two supraorbital setae; clypeus truncate in front, with a seta near each front angle, clypeal suture rather fine, merging at each end in the deep frontal foveae; labrum small, sexsetose, emarginate in front; mandibles long, slender, gently curved, pointed at apex, without seta in the scrobe, right one with a short tooth at middle, both dentate close to base; ligula dilated and truncate at apex, bisetose, paraglossae narrow, membranous, adnate, curving slightly inwards and extending for some distance in front of ligula; mentum with a rather shallow sinus, in which is a stout tooth a little longer than lobes, epilobes strongly developed, ending on each side in front in a spine, with a fairly stout tooth on the border, midway between the spine and the

tooth, a seta on each side at the base of the tooth, a seta on each side on the submentum, just behind the suture; maxillae long and slender, curved and sharply pointed at apex, two or three teeth and some sparse bristles on upper half, more densely fringed towards base; palpi long, slender, glabrous, the apical rather longer than the penultimate in the maxillaries, the reverse being the case in the labials, in which the penultimate is bisetose; antennae submoniliform, fully pubescent from joint 4, but 2 and 3 have some setae on apical half, 1 much wider and slightly longer than 4 to 11, 3 a little shorter than 4, and 2 than 3. *Prothorax* convex, subcordate, somewhat explanate at sides. *Elytra* wide, convex, subquadrate, 9-striate and with a well marked scutellary striole between 1 and suture. Underside fairly smooth, prosternal process hollowed out, but hardly bordered, metasternum with a deep, longitudinal, central sulcus, metepisterna a half longer than wide; ventral surface slightly setulose, that of apical segment more densely setulose, ♂ with 2, ♀ with 4 marginal setae on each side; tibiae sulcate, the spurs short, tarsi setulose on upper surface, joint 5 glabrous beneath, 4 slightly emarginate, 1 nearly as long as the next 3 together, protarsi ♂ not dilated, naked beneath, claws long and smooth.

Genotype *Auchmerus trachys* Andr.

In spite of several unusual characters, and particularly the curious form of the mentum, the genus seems best placed among the Lebiini. In their outline these insects recall the genus *Coptodera*, but I know of no described species with which the new one can usefully be compared.

***Auchmerus trachys* sp. n.**

Length: 4,5 mm. Width: 2,3 mm.

Black above, piceous beneath: antennae, legs (except middle of femora), and apex of venter more or less rufous, palpi a little lighter.

Head moderately convex, frontal foveae long, deep, somewhat rugose, diverging behind, separated from sides by a carina, which tapers behind and disappears at about hind-eye level, a vague V-shaped impression on front, terminating behind in a pore on vertex, surface behind smooth and shiny. *Prothorax* convex, subcordate, about a third wider than head, and as much

wider than long, sides of base rather oblique, apex a little emarginate, front angles rounded, sides narrowly bordered, rather widely explanate and reflexed, well rounded and sinuate close to base, a pore and seta on hind angle and another one a little before middle, hind angles sharp, but slightly obtuse; median line deep, especially at extremities; front transverse impression extremely deep, a vague irregular transverse sulcus between it and front margin, hind transverse impression also deep, but not reaching middle and merging at each side in the deep rounded basal fovea, surface deeply transversely striate, the explanate margins uneven, the basal area subrugose. *Elytra* oval, very wide, rather flat, three quarters wider than prothorax, only a little more than a quarter longer than wide, base slightly emarginate, shoulders evident, sharply rounded but hardly truncate at apex, without sinuation, border minutely dentate and setulose; striae deep and strongly punctate, deeper on disk and near base and apex; intervals convex, a little flatter at sides, costate on middle of disk in front, 6 and 7 deeply depressed close to base, so as to form a rounded fovea, 8 curving round behind the intervals behind and subcarinate, as in *Oodes* and *Perigona*, 3 apparently with three pores, which are difficult to see on account of the uneven surface. Microsculpture on the elytra formed by irregular, moderately transverse meshes; on the prothorax it is hardly discernible; on the head the meshes are isodiametric, but vague.

Si-Rambé (*E. Modigliani*), Dec. 1890 to March 1891, 8 ex. ♂♀; two of these specimens are in the Deutsch. Ent. Museum. Singapore (*D'Albertis*), Oct. 1875, 1 ex.

***Dolichoctis figurata* sp. n.**

Length: 4.75 - 5.25 mm.

Piceous: palpi, antennae, reflexed lateral margins of prothorax and elytra, apex of femora, tibiae, and tarsi more or less ferruginous, two fasciae on each elytron, covering intervals 3 to 8 inclusive, pale flavous. In the front fascia the colour on intervals 3 and 4 is a little in advance of, that on 5 a little behind that on others, that on 6 very short; in the hind one the colour on 5 is in front of that on the rest.

Head small, dull, and smooth, frontal foveae obsolete, eyes

only moderately prominent, antennae slender, reaching base of prothorax. *Prothorax* moderately convex, a half wider than head and three fifths wider than long, sides of base a little oblique, apex emarginate, front angles rounded, sides rather widely reflexed, rounded, with just a trace of sinuation before base, bisetose, the pores conspicuous and on the border, hind angles obtuse, reflexed, and somewhat rounded; median line and front transverse impression rather slight, hind impression and the small basal foveae both moderately deep, a vague raised area generally present within the hind angles, surface very faintly transversely striate. *Elytra* convex, ovate, widest before middle, about two thirds wider than prothorax, less than a half longer than wide, apex on each side obliquely truncate and faintly emarginate; striae impunctate, moderately deep at sides, excessively fine and hardly impressed on disk, all fairly deep close to apex; intervals convex only at sides and apex, 3 dilated near apex to form a small rounded boss and with two minute pores on apical half, surface smooth. Microsculpture of elytra consisting in very fine, closely placed, transverse lines, forming very wide meshes, coarser and with less wide meshes on the prothorax, very distinct on head, where the meshes are isodiametric.

Very near *D. lunigera* Andr., also from Sumatra, but a little smaller and not quite so dark. Two characters will at once distinguish it from that species, one the different pattern on the elytra, and two the presence of a front marginal pore and seta on the sides of the prothorax.

Si-Rambé (*E. Modigliani*), Dec. 1890 - March 1891, 4 ex.

***Dolichoctis anceps* sp. n.**

Length: 5 - 6 mm.

Piceous: palpi and basal joints of antennae ferruginous, rest of antennae, reflexed margins of prothorax and elytra, legs, and underside more or less brown, a rounded apical spot on each elytron, covering intervals 3 to 5, and a suggestion of a shoulder spot reddish.

Head small, dull, and smooth, frontal foveae small and shallow, eyes rather flat, antennae slender, reaching base of prothorax. *Prothorax* moderately convex, a half wider than head and a fourth wider than long, sides of base very slightly oblique, apex emar-

ginate, front angles moderately rounded, sides bisetose, bordered, rather widely reflexed, rounded, slightly sinuate before base, hind angles obtuse, reflexed, and slightly rounded; median line fine, deeper near base, front transverse impression slight, hind one deep, basal foveae rather shallow, nearer median line than sides, surface practically smooth. *Elytra* convex, oval, a half wider than prothorax, and as much longer than wide, apex on each side obliquely truncate and faintly emarginate; striae finely and vaguely crenulate, very shallow on disk, deeper at sides and near apex, a slight scutellary striole present; intervals convex at sides and near apex, 3, 5, and 7 uniting behind to form a small raised knob, 3 with two minute pores towards apex, surface impunctate but uneven at sides and behind. Microsculpture of elytra consisting in very fine, closely placed, transverse lines, forming very wide meshes; on the prothorax the meshes are not on average more than twice as wide as long; on the head the meshes are isodiametric and very distinct.

Not unlike the Ceylonese *D. marginicollis* Walk., but smaller and rather darker, the prothorax with a front lateral pore and sides a little sinuate before base, the elytra narrower, with side margins only narrowly brown and without the oblique front spot.

Mount Singalang (*O. Beccari*), July 1878, 3 ex.

Dolichoctis multistriata sp. n.

Length: 5 mm.

Piceous: apex of palpi, joints 1 to 3 of antennae, explanate margin of prothorax, interval 9 of elytra and three spots on each elytron, legs, and greater part of underside ferruginous, rest of palpi, antennae, and prothorax brown. The normal front spot of the elytra is broken into two, a longer inner one on intervals 2 to 4 and an oblong outer one on 6 to 8, the hind spot rounded, on 2 to 5.

Head convex, smooth, dull, frontal foveae obsolete, eyes prominent, antennae extending just beyond base of prothorax. *Prothorax* moderately convex, three fifths wider than head and as much wider than long, strongly contracted in front, very slightly behind, base truncate, apex emarginate and bordered, sides unbordered, widely explanate and moderately reflexed, well rounded in front, then nearly straight to base, hind angles slightly obtuse

and hardly rounded, a pore and seta on each, none in front; median line moderately deep, front transverse impression obsolete, hind one deep, basal foveae small and rounded, a small raised area behind each, and a slighter one close to each hind angle, surface practically smooth. *Elytra* convex, oval, a half wider than prothorax, and as much longer than wide, rather pointed at apex, the truncature slightly emarginate on each side, striae fine and finely crenulate, a scutellary striole present; intervals nearly flat, but with an auxiliary stria down the middle of each, barely perceptible on the inner ones, nearly as deep as the normal striae on the outer ones, 3 slightly raised at apex, apparently with two minute pores on apical half, surface smooth. Microsculpture of prothorax and elytra formed by meshes which are a little wider than long, smaller but more deeply impressed on the former; on the head the meshes are isodiametric and almost granulate.

About the size of *D. tetracolon* Chaud., but the front spot on the elytra divided, and the legs pale; prothorax with the sides not sinuate behind and no front seta, elytral intervals with an auxiliary stria down the middle of each, clearly visible at least on the outer intervals.

Si-Rambé (*E. Modigliani*), Dec. 1890 - March 1891, 2 ex.

Risophilus litteratus sp. n.

Length: 4 - 5 mm.

Flavous, head and prothorax reddish, lateral borders of prothorax, sutural interval of elytra (except close to apex), a slight patch round scutellum, and a narrow, median, transverse band, running a little forward on each side to interval 5 and thence backwards on interval 6, or on 6 and 7, piceous.

Head convex, smooth, with gently sloping genae, neck moderately constricted, frontal foveae short, shallow, and divergent, eyes moderately prominent, mentum with a tooth in the sinus. *Prothorax* a little narrower than head and slightly longer than wide, sides of base very oblique and slightly emarginate, the base wider than apex, sides bisetose, bordered, gently rounded in front and strongly sinuate behind, the angles right, though slightly rounded, a little reflexed, and projecting a good deal laterally; median line and transverse impressions all clearly

marked, surface very faintly transversely striate. *Elytra* moderately convex, oval, two and three quarters times as wide as prothorax, barely a half longer than wide, apex on each side obliquely truncate and vaguely emarginate, basal border nearly reaching stria 3, a setiferous pore on each side of scutellum; striae fairly deep, impunctate, but with large underlying pores, intervals moderately convex, 3 with two pores, near base and apex respectively. Microsculpture very distinct, that on head and elytra formed by isodiametric meshes, on the prothorax by moderately transverse meshes. Ventral surface glabrous, apical segment ♂ emarginate and with one seta, ♀ with two setae on each side. Claws strongly pectinate, the outer teeth much longer than the inner ones.

A little smaller and paler than *R. hamatus* Schm. Goeb., the dark longitudinal stripe on the elytra confined to the suture, a median band instead of a mere dilatation of the stripe. The prothorax is much narrower, less rounded in front, and with sides of base more oblique; the elytral striae are rather deeper; the head shows a microsculpture of conspicuous isodiametric meshes, which in *hamatus* are almost invisible.

« Sumatra », 1 ex., and Si-Rambé, 3 ex., Dec. 1890 - March 1891 (all *E. Modigliani*).
